## CLAIMS

1. A superconducting wire, comprising an oxide superconductor and a cladding metal for cladding said oxide superconductor, a material of said cladding metal having a breaking strain of at least 30% in a stress-strain test.

2. The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein said breaking strain falls within a range of 30% to 58%.

3. The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein said breaking strain falls within a range of 45% to 58%.

4. The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein a proportion of said oxide superconductor falls within a range of 25% to 70%.

5. The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein the material of said cladding metal has a maximum stress of at least 180 MPa in the stress-strain test.

6. The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein the material of said cladding metal contains silver and/or silver alloy.

7. The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein a material of said oxide superconductor contains a bismuth-based oxide superconductor.

8. The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein the material of said cladding metal is silver having an impurity concentration of 10 ppm to 500 ppm.

9. A superconducting multifilamentary wire, comprising a plurality of the

superconducting wires according to claim 1 and a second cladding metal for cladding said superconducting wires.

10. The superconducting multifilamentary wire according to claim 9, having a tape-like shape.

11. A method of manufacturing a superconducting wire, comprising the steps of:

filling a metal cylinder made of a material of a cladding metal having a breaking strain falling within a range of 30% to 58% in a stress-strain test, with a raw powder containing a raw material of an oxide superconductor (S101); and

subjecting said metal cylinder filled with said raw powder to plastic working at least once and heat treatment at least once (S103).

12. The method of manufacturing a superconducting wire, according to claim 11, wherein the material of said cladding metal is silver having an impurity concentration of 10 ppm to 500 ppm.

13. A method of manufacturing a superconducting multifilamentary wire, comprising the steps of:

filling a metal cylinder made of a material of a cladding metal having a breaking strain falling within a range of 30% to 58% in a stress-strain test, with a raw powder containing a raw material of an oxide superconductor (S201);

subjecting said metal cylinder filled with said raw powder to plastic working at least once to obtain a wire (S203);

filling a metal cylinder to serve as a material of a second cladding metal, with a plurality of said wires (S205); and

subjecting said metal cylinder filled with said plurality of said wires to plastic working at least once and heat treatment at least once to obtain a superconducting

multifilamentary wire (S207).

14. The method of manufacturing a superconducting multifilamentary wire according to claim 13, wherein the material of said cladding metal is silver having an impurity concentration of 10 ppm to 500 ppm.